The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, 15 cents per week; mailed (prepaid), $10 00 per year.

☞ All communications should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TO THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 75, postage prepaid. One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the order, or in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES should be made by Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1875. NO. 117.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

THE HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Bitter Disappointment of Ambitious Members.

THE STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Passage of Various Important Bills.

Attempt to Rescind the Louisiana Resolutions.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURNED TILL WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 22, 1875.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution for a joint committee on medical practice. Passed. Messrs. Wood, Roebuck, Jones, Yerkes, and Anderson, of Crawford, were appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate. The resolution did not reach the House.

The following bills were passed finally:

Authorizing the entry of compulsory non-suits.

To repeal so much of the Penn township road law as applies to Indiana township.

The bill regulating normal schools passed second reading.

The supplement to the game laws was postponed.

The following bills were reported:

To provide for the surrender of the franchise of road companies within cities.

Supplement to the act regulating the formation of railroad companies.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stewart, of Lawrence, started the Democrats by moving a resolution to rescind the Louisiana resolutions passed on the 12th. By drumming up the absent members they got enough votes to defeat it—70 to 64.

Mr. Humphreys offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee on medical practice. Lost.

The Senate bill relative to Philadelphia magistrates passed first reading.

The Senate bill relative to the process issued by abolished courts passed finally and has been signed by the Governor.

Both Houses agreed to adjourn to Wednesday night.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 21, 1875.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

In the House, to-day, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the session, held back until now to prevent the disappointed ones from bolting on the Senatorial question. They should have been announced at least a week or ten days since; but party necessities override all public considerations. If they had been announced, Buckalew would have found it easier to get up his bolt.

The reading of the list cast a perceptible shade of disappointment over the House. The formation of the committees is always a delicate and difficult task. There are but three or four committees of any real importance, and the anxiety of every member is to get on one of these. They are Ways and Means, Appropriations, Judiciary General, and Vice and Immorality. Of course it is impossible to place 201 ambitious gentlemen on these leading committees, and all who have been left off are mad.

Nevertheless, it would have been very well to have made the list more generally satisfactory. Messrs. Mylin and Mitchell complain, for two years upon the Ways and Means and Appropriations, and their experience would have proved essentially valuable; yet they were left out. Two of the ablest members, who have been left off are mad. Nevertheless, it would have been very well to have made the list more generally satisfactory. Messrs. Mylin and Mitchell complain, for two years upon the Ways and Means and Appropriations, and their experience would have proved essentially valuable; yet they were left out. Two of the ablest members, who have been left off are mad. Nevertheless, it would have been very well to have made the list more generally satisfactory. Messrs. Mylin and Mitchell complain, for two years upon the Ways and Means and Appropriations, and their experience would have proved essentially valuable; yet they were left out. Two of the ablest members, who have been left off are mad.

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875.

THE President yesterday nominated Hon. THOMAS BIDDLE, of this State, as Minister to Ecuador.

THAT monstrous cotton-tax refunding swindle has its legs again in Congress, and they should be knocked from under it without a moment's warning or delay.

WISE, the immortal representative of the "glorious Democracy" of old Greene county, in the State Legislature, was evidently named upon the *lucus a non lucendo* principle.

THE salutary effects of General SHERIDAN'S presence in New Orleans afford another illustration of the truth of the noble Greek idea that it is in the soul that lies the power which strikes the blow that gives liberty.

IF IT be true, as is indicated by our European cable dispatches, that Montenegro has the support of Russia in the pending difficulty with Turkey, the quarrel, unless it should be settled by diplomacy, is likely to enmesh most of the leading European powers before it closes.

HON. S. A. PADDOCK, a staunch Republican, formerly Acting Governor of Nebraska, when a Territory, was yesterday elected to the United States Senate, to succeed the fussy little TIPTON Slasher. The future career of the latter will probably be akin to that of any other *chynomus indiscretus* of the Western prairie.

CONGRESSMAN PHELPS having proved his ability to swallow a lie and let it throb in him as a moral principle, the Democrats are praising him hugely. His course is simply an evidence that some men develop, as the crab divests itself of its shell, backward. This is hard on the lower animals, however; since PHELPS, in course of time, may possibly reach their condition.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad, held at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 20th inst., it was voted to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $5,500,000. A portion of the new bonds is to be used in paying the company's indebtedness to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Arrangements already completed free the company from floating debt.

THE Republican nominee for Governor of Connecticut is the present Mayor of Norwich, in that State, who some days ago ordered a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the President's course on the Louisiana question. The platform is sound, and so is the candidate, and with these two prerequisite elements and conditions of success, the Republicans of the thrifty "Nutmeg State" ought to win a victory that will cause loyal men from one end of the country to the other to rejoice. And we believe they will.

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER, of Ohio, has advertised through the report of the New Orleans Investigating Sub-Committee, for proposals from the Democratic party. His services can be spared. He is a good soldier for a holiday parade, but evidently lacks pluck and firmness in a hard-tack campaign. He has far too easy and apathetic a way of looking at momentous questions, and far too great a willingness to leave the direction of their course to fortune, to suit the solemn exigencies of the time. He is neither fish, fowl, nor salt pork.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The Democrats are preparing to fight on the Army Appropriation bill." Of course they are. Two or three weeks ago we said it was by no means certain that it would not become the duty of the present Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of the army and navy for two years. The plan seems to thoroughly justify the foreboding then expressed, the present indications being that the next House will refuse any appropriation for that purpose, leaving the President an Executive merely in name, without power to prevent assault from abroad or intestine disorder at home.

THE dissatisfaction arising from the reduction of the wages of the operatives at Fall River, Massachusetts, has caused a good deal of comment; yet the facts of the case, as given by the Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, appear to show conclusively that the reduction leaves the operatives in a better condition than they were under the short-time arrangement entered into by their own choice three months ago. It is quite probable. Considering the depression of business, employees in other cities than Fall River have made a great mistake in attempting to dictate to their employers.

THE latest iron trade advices from England are of a somewhat more hopeful character than they have been. In Birmingham the prospects are reported to be comparatively bright, and on the whole very little complaint of the want of orders is heard from makers. In the North of England, finished iron producers, and especially railmakers, state that they cannot in most cases do a remunerative trade at the present prices of iron and with the cost of material and wages. They admit, however, that things are beginning to tell in their favor, as pig iron is coming down in price, and coal is comparatively low. In South Wales the striking iron workers have accepted the employers' terms. But little business is being done, however, owing to the continued lock-out of the colliers.

THE recent report (to which we made reference a day or two ago), of the Massachusetts State agent who has special charge of the schooling and hours of children employed in manufactories, stating that there are sixty thousand children of school age who are growing up in ignorance, excites not a little consternation among the humanitarians of that Commonwealth, and they are casting about for remedies in a very nervous sort of manner. It is quite evident that Massachusetts needs a radical improvement in legislative enactment respecting the schooling of children who are employed in mills and manufactories. Compulsory education will hardly, we think, reach the case. These illiterate children are almost invariably the offspring of poor foreigners who require all their children to labor. Possibly "half-time schools" might work successfully—but sixty thousand paupers in embryo is certainly an ominous fact for the leading State of New England.

HARPER'S WEEKLY publishes pictures that appeal to the popular heart in support of the President's Louisiana policy, and at the same time gives up its editorial pages to Old Gunnybags, who is terribly frightened at the President's course in putting down the Louisiana Rebellion. The pictures are by NAST, and the editorials by CURTIS; and the joint appearance of both in the same sheet is one of the queer things that happen, sometimes, in divided households. NAST, we venture to say, has not only the largest audience, but will reach it most effectually. There will be thousands upon thousands who will see, and understand, and appreciate the pictures, drinking in the bitter lesson they teach, who will never read the letter-press accompanying them. NAST, in our judgment, has the best comprehension of the situation and CURTIS may as well give up preaching in behalf of the Louisiana Rebels, if NAST is to be permitted to offset the sermons with pictures that give them the lie.

THE New York *Herald* is afraid that, should the Government attempt to arrest the Louisiana White Leaguers on the charge of murder, it may "bring on violent resistance." This is simply the plea of a coward and anarchist. The first object of government is the protection of the weak from the aggressions of the strong. All law and order rest on the basis of force. Herein, indeed, is lodged the power of the Union to sustain itself. Deprived of that, it would at once go to pieces. If, when the rebel hand is raised to do murder and defy the Constitution and laws of the United States, nothing is to be done to stay its power and afford protection to the lives and political rights of citizens, then the days of the Union are numbered. The National Government is wounded in every negro who falls, and the proper course to pursue is to take the bullet and by court-martial return it. The man who shot it is no more a citizen than his victim, has no more titles and defenses, and if he will not suffer society to vindicate them for the negro, surely, he should forfeit them himself. The country has refused to grade citizenship according to color or political opinions, and it ought to insist upon the most jealous protection where freedmen and former Union soldiers are made the targets.

"IT DOES NOT PAY."

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU, the noted dramatist, has dealt the Parisians a terrible blow. He wrote a play, entitled *La Haine*, which the manager of the Gaite Theater brought out in the most elaborate manner. In fact, everything within the range of the manager's art was done to make the play a grand success. The best actors were employed and immense expense was incurred in providing dresses and all those other external means and appliances upon which the effect of even the best play is more or less dependent. But, alas! after repeated performances it became manifest that M. SARDOU'S work was not a success and could not be made a success. Playgoers did not like the piece; the nightly receipts fell somewhat short of meeting the expenses of the representation, and the manager began to feel some concern for his solvency. He therefore sent the author a letter in which he gave him a report of the facts of the case, a statement equivalent to a request that M. SARDOU would concur in the propriety of withdrawing the play from representation. The manager probably took for granted that the communication would cause the dramatist some pain, but he could hardly have anticipated the indignation, disgust and unutterable resentment with which it was received by M. SARDOU. Not the mad-house, prison or other single person was the object of M. SARDOU'S indignation and resentment. No, it was the public, which failed to find his play worthy of those large pecuniary gains SARDOU has been accustomed to receive for his work. In his reply to the manager's letter, he says, "If it had been foretold that a piece written with so much care, so much love, so much conviction, received by the actors with so much enthusiasm, and honored with the almost unanimous approbation of the press, would not, after the twenty-fifth representation, command receipts to cover expenses, neither you nor I would have put faith in the prediction. Yet that is what has come to pass." He then begs the manager to stop the representation of the play, and on the part of the author to assure those spectators who do not find his tragedy in prose *sufficiently amusing*, that he will never write another. M. SARDOU immediately left Paris for Italy.

Seriously, we do not fancy that many persons in this part of the world are much interested in recent French plays or their authors. But this little incident in the life of SARDOU may have some general interest. One of SARDOU'S countrymen speaks of his proceeding as introducing into the domain of art an unworthy element, adding that a dramatic author in France was never before known to make so much of the pecuniary side of his labors, so hotly to champion the cause of his purse. Perhaps, however, M. SARDOU has only taken the lead in practically exemplifying the spirit of his age. Already, where the English language is spoken, money seems to be fast becoming the grand standard, the universal measure of excellence in things intellectual and moral, as well as in its own proper domain. What will it bring? is the great question, and it is only a minority, almost insignificant, still able either to appreciate or respect a force which fails to prove and illustrate its reality by the amount of money it controls. Those who move familiarly in the religious society of some American cities assure us, that the same standard is very commonly applied in gauging the worth even of clergymen, and that one of the professions who should rest content without material compensation at least equal to that received by another, would be generally understood as frankly confessing his own professional inferiority. For the truth of this statement we do not vouch, though we confess it seems not at all improbable. As a clew to investigators we had better say that the greatest of American cities was mentioned by name as one place in which qualification for the cure of souls is thus measured in the scales of REGINA FUNSTA. In that great centre of population, we were further told, the pastor of a congregation is said, in colloquial phraseology, "to run the machine," and his knowledge and aptitude as a spiritual engineer are attested and established by his success in making the receipts, year by year, equal or exceed expenditures. M. SARDOU is therefore only a little in advance of his French contemporaries.

There is, however, in every country a minority of persons who steadfastly refuse either to apply the ignoble standard or to accept the ruling in the things of art, literature or religion. If one may judge of the future by the past, their protest will at length be heard and respected by the majority, and it is therefore too soon yet to despair of the world.

IN THE election for United States Senator in Massachusetts, there was some division of sentiment among the Republicans. The majority preferred DAWES, and a small minority preferred HOAR. The Democrats selected ABBOTT, as their man. The Republicans held no caucus, but permitted each member to vote in the Legislative election, as he pleased. On the first ballot in joint Convention, DAWES had 125, ABBOTT 88, HOAR 12, ADAMS 13, DEVINS 28. At this juncture, the "Brahmins" who were engineering the movement in favor HOAR, entered into a coalition with the Democrats. The latter were to abandon ABBOTT and vote for CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the "Brahmins" engaging to transfer the 12 votes from HOAR to ADAMS. After the second ballott was over, accordingly, but before it was announced, the Democrats changed their votes from ABBOTT to ADAMS, as arranged, but the "Brahmins" could not bring their men to time. The Republicans who had voted for Some say a bank this at first sight a case ferred to ADAMS. They refused, indeed, to be transferred to any but a known and tried Republican. The result was that, when the ballot was announced, DAWES had 140, ABBOTT 10, ADAMS 98, and 21 scattering.

This refusal of the Republican members, who did not like DAWES, to be transferred like cattle into the hands of a coalition with the Democrats, is a subject for hearty congratulation. There was, doubtless, in their minds, a strong dislike to any coalition, whatever; and that dislike must have been intensified when they were asked to abandon their party and unite with their life-long enemies in support of such a lump of political ice as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. We think the Republicans of Massachusetts could have found a better man than DAWES for Senator, without hunting very far; but he is infinitely preferable to ADAMS. DAWES represents something, while ADAMS represents nothing. He stands at zero on the political thermometer. It is greatly to the credit of the Republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature, who preferred Mr. HOAR and Mr. DEVINS to Mr. DAWES, that they refused to be transferred in a body to the Democrats, on the call of their treacherous leaders. They did not like DAWES; but they disliked the Democrats too much to coalesce with them. We honor them for keeping their Republicanism uppermost. The "Brahmins" who tried to engineer this corrupt coalition should now go over, body and soul, to the Democracy. No honest Republican wants to join hands with the Democrats in the election of a United States Senator, especially when the fruit of the union is to be such a cold-blooded baby as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE Republicans of Connecticut, like their brethren in New Hampshire, have spoken out boldly, faithfully and emphatically, in their State Convention, in support of the President in his Louisiana policy, and their action is confirmation of what we have all along contended for, viz.: that when the Republicans of the country could find opportunity to speak, they would be uninfluenced by the cowardly example set them by the leaders of public sentiment in New York.

Connecticut is little more, territorially, than an appendage of New York. The two are intimately connected, socially and commercially, and the color of Connecticut politics is almost insensibly tinged by this close contact. But in this instance the staid old Commonwealth has proved herself greater than her metropolitan associates. The conscience of the people of the land of Steady Habits has not been weakened by yielding to the supremacy of the shipping list and the ledger. Their hearts are not made of cotton, and are therefore not insensible to the cry that comes up from the ground stained with the blood of thousands of innocent men slaughtered for opinion's sake in Louisiana, and they there are speak out plainly in support of the policy pursued by the President in attempting to suppress lawlessness and put an end to the reign of violence and bloodshed.

And what is true of Connecticut is true of the entire country. The sun-kissed heart of the nation is on the President's side and will sustain him. New York city is not the nation, nor is she competent to speak for it. Let us thank heaven that it is so, and take new courage from the fact that wherever the people have had a chance to speak they have spoken unmistakably upon the side of humanity and justice.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Musical discord. The New York piano makers are on a strike.

No fewer than six embryo ship canal projects are before Congress.

Democracy is nothing but original sin carried into actual transgression.

We are afraid the present thaw will have the effect of making milk thinner.

All the purchasing agencies of the Grangers have turned out flat failures.

Take no stock in the sensational rumor that we are on the ragged edge of a foreign war.

They are shutting down some of the iron works at Troy on account of the scarcity of water.

Well; we do need Whitelaw Reid as a shining mark of the kind of man to be avoided.

Concealment always implies guilt. What a shockingly bad memory Congressman Schumaker has!

Colonel Scott still hammers away at his Texas Pacific with the air of one who is determined to win.

The ice in the Hudson river, between Troy and Albany, is thicker than it has been for fifteen years.

It is quite apparent that a Cuban ring of some strength is operating both in Washington and New York.

The editor who sets with his pen is no more entitled to immunity than the assassin who stabs with a knife.

Five men have been arrested for playing poker at Dayton, Ohio. And yet that city is the home of General Schenck.

Eureka, Nevada, has shipped 16,500,000 pounds of crude bullion within the past twelve months. "They found it."

The Ways and Means Committee are considering the propriety of reporting a law for the purpose of breaking down the lobby.

The Government is engaged in overhauling bank vaults and drawers in all the principal cities, in quest of unstamped checks.

The people who wanted to make Alfonso King of Spain, actually had to telegraph to his mother, who knew he was out, to ascertain where he was.

A bill authorizing the continuation of the Tilton-Beecher trial for another term, or until finished, has been introduced in the New York Legislature.

The furniture of the residence of the late Chief Justice Chase, and also his extensive law library, are to be sold at auction in Washington next Tuesday.

An Illinois judge has decided that a young man has a right to buy a fiddle and sit in his room and fiddle all day and all night, no matter who doesn't like it.

Boston claims to be supplied with better facilities for the distribution of water than any other large city in the world. All she wants now is the water to distribute.

That missing Bill King has materialized. He is going to Washington to testify before the Pacific Mail Committee, "if he is guaranteed protection from arrest by local courts."

The law's delay. It was in the summer of 1871 that Tweed's frauds were discovered, and it is not yet settled who must be the plaintiff in a suit against him to recover the plunder.

The managers of the Lake Shore Railway have issued an order declaring that in future the company will not retain in their employ men in the habit of using intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

The penitentiary convicts of New York have cost the State, in the last eight years, four million dollars, in addition to the expense of arresting, trying and convicting them, and this cost is steadily increasing.

In Kansas, last year, 391 new school districts were organized; the number of pupils in the public schools increased 15,000, and there was an increase of twenty per cent. in the number of teachers employed.

Texas is going largely into the hog-growing business, and it is possible she may presently lead other States, for her climate is exceedingly favorable for it, while her soil is adapted to the raising of corn successfully.

Montreal has a letter carrier who recently stole six dollars from a letter, and actually used the money to insure himself in one of the companies that guarantee the honesty of their policy-holders in responsible positions.

Where is it? The London *Globe* says that correspondence is in progress between the Governments of America and England in relation to some territory in British North America which Great Britain claims, but has never formally annexed to her dominions.

There were recently twenty-seven American bids and one Canadian bid for the improvement of the Sant Ste. Mary's canal, and the Canadian bid was the lowest of all. Now the question raised is, whether foreign bidders can obtain the work to the exclusion of our own citizens.

PERSONAL.

An appeal has been made for the admission into an insane asylum for idiots of Frederick William DeFoe, great-great-grandson of Daniel DeFoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe.

Miss Bancroft, the young Boston lady who was lately married to Count Tzieczuski, has now got a name which is the nearest approach to the phonetic spelling of a sneeze that has yet been made.

A Mr. Wightman and a Miss Blackman were married in New York the other day. Some say a bank this at first sight a case of miscegenation, but it will be observed that both parties to the contract are men.

A genuine Italian artist from old Rome, with a well-established fame behind him, has dropped into the lap of San Francisco. This is Professor Tojetti, who painted two fine frescoes of "Youth" and "Old Age" in the Vatican, to replace two by Raphael.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Grant, and a distinguished party of friends, will arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, to-day, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, who are now en route from England in the steamship Republic, of the White Star Line. The notables will occupy their old quarters on the parlor floor.

A new anecdote of Gerritt Smith relates that on one occasion, when a visitor had outstayed his welcome, and had become a preternatural nuisance, Mr. Smith in the morning prayed for a blessing to descend upon "our visiting brother who now this day departs from us." And he departed. Such a pin as that was sharp enough to be felt by the most pachydermatous of bores.

They do say that "the windows of Mrs. Fred. Grant's soul, set a noble distance apart, open wide and winningly, filled with soft, green hazel lights. The door to her palate, equally capacious, is set up and down with even, milk-white teeth, which, next to her eyes make the especial beauty of her face. This, olive tinted, is set in a haze of fleecy brown hair, above which, on reception day, waved a rose pink pompon." Take the chromo.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* of January 12 has this beautiful little paragraph: "Little Eddie Nye, who was run over by a flat car last Friday evening and was so badly injured that he died next morning, was a rare bright child, and one of the best children in the city. Just before he died he sang 'The Beautiful Land' with a voice as sweet as though he had caught the tones from the softer shore on the brink of which his spirit was then trembling. After the song he uttered a little prayer which his mother had taught him. The child all his life had a lisp, but this last prayer fell from his tongue without a halt or quaver, but rather, steady and clear, and yet with a far-off tone, as though another's voice of infinite sweetness had seized upon his lips in the supreme moment, to leave an echo in his anguished mother's ears which should last as long as life. Shortly after the little prayer the sunny eyes closed and little Eddie was gone. On Sunday his funeral attracted the whole city, and there was not a dry eye around the dear child's bier."

STATISTICAL tables show that there are in the whole world about one hundred and sixty-four cities with 100,000 inhabitants; nine with over a million; twelve with from a million down to 500,000; twenty with from 300,000 to 400,000; thirty-three with from 200,000 to 300,000; and ninety with from 100,000 to 200,000. The aggregate of the population of these large cities comprises fifty millions of inhabitants, that is to say the twenty-eighth part of the entire population of the globe. The average population of a town is reckoned to be for England, 47,770 inhabitants; for France, 22,251; for Prussia, 19,685; for Sweden, 6,819. The density of population in reference to area is for Paris 329 inhabitants per hectare (about two acres and a half); for London, 103; for Berlin, 58. This density varies considerably from one district to another; it is generally the highest in the poor, or manufacturing, districts. Next to these figures come those which represent the average density in regard to dwelling places. It is in St. Petersburgh 52 inhabitants for each house; in Vienna, 49.4; in Paris, 22; in Berlin, 22; in London, 8.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

How the Adair Liquor Law is Being Doctored up—The Senate Passes Its Bill with Republican Aid—Sleeping-Car Legislation and Some Facts from General Porter—A Plan to Centralize Democratic Power in Toledo.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., January 21, 1875.

Now that the holiday recess is over and the 8th of January has passed and the Louisiana question has been orated upon, there is some show of the law-makers getting to work and doing some of the work they are sent to perform.

AMENDING THE ADAIR LIQUOR LAW.

After half a day's fight the Senate tonight succeeded in passing an amendment to the Adair law, which provides for recovering damages arising from the sale of liquor. The trouble with the Adair law all along has been that it was liable to be used to set up jobs on liquor dealers and property owners, to enable persons who had really no claim for damages to extort money from them. This was particularly the case in the large cities, where a man and wife would often plot together and collect damages under the law that had really no existence. The only plan to avoid this objection to the law and to still keep the law in force, was to amend it, requiring notice to be given to the liquor seller or the property owner. A half-dozen bills have been introduced, and this was what the Senate was fighting over all the afternoon. The gist of the original Senate bill, Mr. Reese's, was this:

"Provided, always, that such husband, wife, child, parent, guardian or other interested person liable to be so injured by any sale of intoxicating liquors to any person or persons as aforesaid, shall give one notice in writing to the person or persons so selling or giving the intoxicating liquors, or to the owner or lessor of the premises wherein such intoxicating liquor is given or sold, otherwise the aforesaid injured person or persons shall not be entitled to real or exemplary damages for the alleged injuries which they may have sustained by the intoxication of any of the aforesaid persons, viz.: husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or any other person or persons whomsoever."

This, however, didn't exactly suit the Senators, and after a three hours' wrangle over trying to adopt it and to adopt as a substitute bill introduced in the lower House by Mr. Lewis, of Tuscarawas, they finally agreed upon an amendment offered by Mr. Curtis, of Cleveland, which provides that such husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, or other interested person shall give at least ten days notice, either in writing, before a witness or witnesses, to the person selling liquor, or to the owner of the premises where it is sold, or shall file with the township or corporation clerk, notice to quit selling to the person named in the notice, before the law shall be binding on him for the recovery of damages.

To this Mr. Corwin added two further amendments, one to prohibit liquor sellers from exposing or publishing their list of "spotted" men, and the other to provide for expunging from the city or township clerk's books the names of persons whom the saloon keeper has been warned not sell to, on application being made by the person who gave the notice. And so fixed up, they passed it, by a vote of 20 yeas to 12 nays. The vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Andrews, Buel, Bingham, Corwin, Curtis, Ellis, Fisher, Hudson, Kerr, Miller, Morris, Newman, Poiter, Paul, Reese, Seitz, Sheridan, Tressler, Wallace, Worthington—20.

Nays—Messrs. Burton, Ferrall, Hathaway, Jones, Knox, Lauchlin, Lawrence, Philson, Rukenbrod, Waddell, Yeoman —11.

Of those voting in the affirmative, Messrs. Bingham, Corwin and Curtis are Republicans, the balance Democrats. Of those voting in the negative, Messrs. Ferrall and Laughlin are Democrats. The balance are Republicans, with the exception of Lawrence, Independent.

THE VICTORY.

If victory it is to be regarded, certainly belongs to the Republicans. The Democrats had all along announced that it would be put through, if necessary, as a party measure, yet when they came to it they not only failed to come into line but actually threw overboard two of the bills introduced by their own men, to take up one prepared by Mr. Curtis, who is a Republican, and amended by Mr. Corwin, who is also a Republican. And it is equally apparent that if it had not been for the three Republican votes it received on its passage it would have been defeated. As it was, it stood first with only 18 votes in favor (it takes 19 to carry a bill in the Senate), and the last two Messrs. Worthington and Buel, only came to the rescue at the last moment. So it can't be regarded as much of a Democratic victory, anyhow. Whether it will pass the Lower House is the question tonight. There, they have three or four factions on their different liquor bills, and one waiting for an opportunity to scalp all the others, and it may be that they will agree upon this one as a compromise measure. I think it is about their only hope for this session.

SLEEPING-CAR LEGISLATION.

Senator Morris introduced, the other day, a bill to regulate the prices that shall be charged passengers in sleeping and drawing-room coaches attached to railroad trains. Sleeping-cars have almost ceased to be a luxury, and become one of the necessities of modern travel, and the object of the bill is to fix the price by some schedule so as to the space occupied by travelers and the time they are on these coaches. The bill proposes to limit the charge for a berth at one dollar; for a section at a dollar and fifty cents, and for a state-room two dollars for each twenty-four hours or less, and beside this requires sleeping-car companies to keep tickets for sale at all ticket offices. The bill is certainly not a model for clearness, and in fact shows that its author knows but little about the evils he attempts to correct, but still it started right on the subject, and will doubtless lead to some kind of legislation before they get through with it. At all events it brought

GENERAL HORACE PORTER,

late of the President's personal staff, out here to look after it. He is general, since his retirement from the Executive Department, and his more recent but unprofitable venture in the Samana Bay Company, has gone into the Pullman Palace Car Company, and is now Vice President of that corporation. From a statement that I heard him make while here, it looks as if they couldn't stand a great amount of unfriendly legislation, such as is proposed by the Illiputian Senator from the Miami district. The Pullman Company, General Porter says, run their cars over 32,000 miles of railroad, running from New York to San Francisco, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. They own and operate eight hundred palace, sleeping and dining-room cars that cost, when new, $17,000 each. In Pennsylvania they run their cars on twenty-two lines of railroad, and in Ohio on seventeen roads, terminating within the State. Their profits, after deducting expenses in these two States, amount to fourteen and a half per cent. on the capital employed in those States, though he claims that an additional five per cent. must be deducted for the wear and tear of coaches, leaving a net profit of nine and a half per cent. Reduce their income, one-half as Morris' bill would practically do, and their stock would pay up less than five per cent. per year. Still their business is mostly with through travel, and the passage of such a bill as that of Mr. Morris' would not effect it much unless other States should follow suit, and that I imagine was the real reason of his visit. He met with the Senate Committee on Railroads and presented his side of the question very clearly, and then left without stopping to bore the life out of members, after the manner of most lobbyists.

SUBJUGATING TOLEDO TO DEMOCRATIC RULE.

There is a contemptible piece of legislative work now going on here in reference to the municipal government of the city of Toledo. Last year a lobby came down here from Toledo, and succeeded in getting a bill passed to give them a Board of Aldermen, the reason alleged being that with two boards, one holding the other in check, they would be able to check up the extravagance that was likely to prevail where only one existed. The Legislature passed the bill, and by the political upheaval that came about last spring, the Democrats chanced to elect their new Board of Aldermen. The other Board, however, and the rest of the city officers are all Republicans. Now the Aldermen have come down here, and a bill has been introduced in the Senate to abolish the Board of Councilmen, the Trustees of the Water Works and the Board of City Improvements, and to give the entire control of the city into the hands of these eight Aldermen. The measure is espoused by Judge Potter, the Toledo Senator, and without pretending to give any excuse therefor, he announces that the bill shall be passed as a party measure.

His lobby holds its revels nightly at the Neil House, not to obtain the support of members, they say, and without making any effort to procure votes, but in order to give "the boys" who are going to vote the thing through, a good time.

The thing reminds me of the fable of the camel who poked his nose into the miller's cabin once on a time, asking that he might be allowed to warm it. This being granted, his neck followed, and his shoulders, until finally he had gotten his whole body into the little apartment, when he turned to the affrighted miller and gruffly demanded to know what the d—l he was doing there, anyhow, and incontinently ordered him out. Is this lobby influence is to be the thing that rules all our legislation, I don't see what use there is for the lawmakers. They might as well clear out and go home. GUILDEPOTLE.

A Harrisburg lady recently achieved eminence by carrying a quart of popped corn to a donation party, and eating two dozen fried oysters, a pound of crackers, three slices of fruit cake, half a mince pie and some apples, after which she was threatened with a "spasm," and in the effort to prevent it she sacrificed all the wine there was in the house. She attends donations regularly, and does a good deal for the church in that way.

CLOTHING.

Mr. Marion Wanamaker

Head of one of the Departments of

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

WILL EXHIBIT AT THE

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

PITTSBURGH,

AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE OF

Choice Samples

OF

Finest Imported Woolens

TO MAKE UP INTO

$25 SUITS!
$30 SUITS!
$35 SUITS!
$40 SUITS!

AND

Overcoats!

ALSO,

Samples of Ladies' Sacques.
" " Gent's Smoking Jackets.
" " " Dressing Robes.
" " " Fine Dress Shirts.

The Greatest Care Taken to Please. Satisfaction Warranted in Every Respect. Inspection Cordially Requested.

MARION WANAMAKER.

OHIO NEWS.

Mr. T. C. Raynolds, a young journalist of fine abilities, formerly connected with the COMMERCIAL, has purchased an interest in the *Akron Beacon*, and will hereafter edit that paper. His energy and industry will soon make themselves felt in his new position.

There is supposed to be a reaper by the name of Death somewhere in this country, but in Cleveland there is an undertaker whose name is Duty. When the friends of a man in that city refuse to pay his funeral expenses, they call it "doing their Duty." —*Courier-Journal*.

The Dayton bar has adopted resolutions favoring a convention of delegates from the bar of Ohio, at Columbus, February 1, 1875, whose duty it shall be to prepare and present to the Legislature of Ohio, a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the State in so far as the same can be effected by legislation.

We are reliably informed that a man engaged in cutting ice at Stickle's brewery in the southern part of the city, on Saturday, met with the following singular experience: He kept his mouth open while at work for a while, and, upon attempting to close it, found it frozen in that position. He was taken to the brewery and thawed out before he was able to talk or even shut his mouth.—*Dayton Democrat*.

The *Ohio Valley News* says that there are two locations in Colerain township, Belmont county, only one hundred yards apart, that the thermometers varied six degrees on Sabbath morning, the 10th inst., being fourteen degrees at one place and twenty degrees at the other, below zero. The thermometers were changed from one point to the other, yet showed the same difference.

A man went home drunk at Tippecanoe, Miami county, lately. The doors were locked; he attempted to get in through a transom, but in breaking the glass he severed the main artery of his arm. He walked about the yard for a while, then tried to gain admittance, but failed. At eleven o'clock he was found frozen stiff and covered with blood, on his own door step.

The Ironton *Journal* says: The house of Mrs. Murphy, two miles from Catlettsburg, was entered by a pack of robbers last night and riddled of all the valuables it contained. The burglars even made the daughter of Mrs. Murphy give up her silk dress. The old lady was so frightened that she died in a few hours. She was eighty-four years of age and is well known in Ironton. A dispatch to Mr. Kemp this morning, brought the news to her relatives here.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,351 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum from 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCHOYER, JR., A. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, Jos. Bell, Jas. K. Kimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT

TO QUIT THE

RETAIL DRY GOODS

BUSINESS.

A. D. M'Kee

NOW OFFERS HIS

ENTIRE STOCK IN RETAIL

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK,

AT

No. 59 Market St.

Must be sold out BEFORE JANUARY 1st.

EDUCATIONAL.

WILLARD SCHOOL,

28 Sixth, late St. Clair, Street.

AN AFTERNOON SESSION FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN will begin MONDAY, January 25.

The Course of study includes all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ,
PRINCIPAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny.

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal,

And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

EVENING CLASSES, 7 TO 9 P. M. AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M. TEACHERS' CLASS 10:30 A. M. SATURDAYS.

Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. This

Duff's College

NO. 49 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education. For circulars call on or address

P. DUFF & SONS.

HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,

FORMERLY RED LION,

STAHLMAN & McCOY

PROPRIETORS,

No. 7 Sixth Street, Near Suspension Bridge.

Thoroughly Renovated and Refitted. Can be reached from all points by street cars.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Girard House Hotel Company.

H. W. KANAGA.

Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

The House has been recently renovated and improved, over $50,000 having been expended in Furniture and Gas Fixtures. Prices to suit the times.

$3 00 PER DAY.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, Jan. 23d.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Very Attractive Bargains

IN

Goods for Ladies' Wear

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.

We have just opened a large invoice of BLACK ALPACAS, at 30c, 37½c, 45c, 50c per yard and upward, all of which will be found to be the best possible value for the prices named.

Black All-Wool Cashmeres

At 37½c, $1 00 and upward, which will compare favorably with goods at from one-fourth to one-third higher.

At 37½c, Black Empress Cloth, worth 62½c.
At 50c, Garnet Colored Silk Poplin, worth 87½c.
At $1 00, Real Silk French Poplins, worth $1 75.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.
At 12½ cents, 18¾ cents and 25c cents Very Desirable Dark Dress Goods.

Bargains in Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Choice Colored Dress Silks, at very low prices.
Evening and Wedding Dress Silks, extra bargains.

Mourning Dress Goods, every description.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
Choice Tycoon Reps for Wrappers.
At 25c, All-Wool Figured Cashmeres for Wrappers, well worth 50c.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Made-Up Suits,

In all desirable Material—Latest Styles.

At $2 50, Ladies' Felt Suits, worth $6 00.

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies' and Children's Furs, all kinds.
Ladies' Jackets and Sacques, some very fine.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls.
Mourning Shawls, all qualities.

GREAT

Closing Out

SALE!

$125,000

WORTH OF

Dry Goods

Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

LUBBERS'

LIST OF

WINES,

BRANDIES,

HOLLAND GINS,

WHISKIES

AND ALES!

FOREIGN CHAMPAGNE.

Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin; G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry; G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Dry Verzenay; Charles Heidsieck, Piper Heidsieck, George Goulet; Fleur de Vigne, F. Schleifer & Co.; Vin Imperial Carte d'Or.

DOMESTIC CHAMPAGNE.

M. Werk & Son's Golden Eagle; M. Werk & Son's Dry Golden Eagle; Island Queen, Golden Eagle, Sparkling California, Golden Leaf Sparkling Catawba, H. Piper & Co., Grape Leaf Sparkling Catawba, Prize Medal, Sparkling Napoleon.

FRENCH BRANDIES,

FINE ASSORTMENT.

Old Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1830; L. Furland & Co., Cognac; Geo. Sayers & Co., Cognac; Jules Robin & Co., Cognac; Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac; Renault & Co., Cognac; James Hennessy & Co., Cognac, J. & F. Martell, Cognac.

HOLLAND GINS,

(FINE IMPORTED.)

Von Dulken, Weiland & Co., Rotterdam; Jacoby & Co., Schiedam; Vonthofen & Co., Amsterdam.

MANUFACTURERS.

KITCHEN RANGE BOILER EXPLOSIONS!

PREVENTED BY ANDERSON'S

SAFETY VALVE!

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

I. K. BECKER,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Pumps and Hose.

202 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner Second Avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts. TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered. ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

JAMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

Haskin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO

UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly done and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, No. 109 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1838. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paints and Oils, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue, Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metals. Address No. 88 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER OF FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Forging and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

M'Keesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the short tubes and large returns.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut done away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM MANUFACTURING CO., SHARPSBURG, PA., AND 87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PURIFIERS, DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, Corn and Coffee Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

186, 188 and 190 Lacock and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Scoria, and Possessing Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

Mail Steamships.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag

Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

Louis Wagner, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth Avenue, Thomas Jones, 69 Exchange street, S. G. Murphy, 178 Forth avenue, Pittsburgh.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,

Between New York and Liverpool

Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Varonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Cleadell.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.

Saloon, $80. Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) steerage $30 currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
J. H. MERCER, No. 7 Ninth street.
P. M. CUSHING, Jr., 426 and North streets.
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2107 Sarah street, South Side.

CLYDE'S

COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES

VIA. PHILADELPHIA, FOR

HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C.....Weekly.
NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.....Tri-Weekly.
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.....Semi-Weekly

Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.

Freight carried 15 days in advance of sailing, promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,

SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT

Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.

Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

IRON CROWN

BOURBON,

RYE,

AND

WHEAT WHISKIES.

J. F. D. KEATING,

No. 34 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

Transact a General Banking Business, Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money Invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026. tf

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE.

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.
WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd,	W. Jones,
Wm. Rea,	Hiram Stowe,
Edward Gregg,	E. H. Hoehy,
Thos. Wightman,	G. W. Hailman,
	R. Moorhead.

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
B. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett,	Madison Bailey,
D. W. C. Carroll,	J. F. Dennistoun,
James H. Hopkins,	George Fleming,
Julius Adler,	Abram Hayes,
Paul H. Ilgen,	Thomas Bell,
J. H. Walter,	James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNING, Assistant Cashier. TTh

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOUTRH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.
Secretary and Treasurer.....W. M. LITTLE.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on all the principal cities of EUROPE.

D. S. JAMISON, W. H. STEWART, J. H. NASSON.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated, Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates. ws

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

864 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SAWED LUMBER,

BOXES, FLOORING, RAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

No. 386 River Avenue,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 22, 1875.

The sunshine of the day has somewhat imparted its brightness to the condition of the market. With clear weather, men feel better and talk more hopefully; with an overcast sky and heavy atmosphere, they are depressed, and look at the future through the medium of the prevailing gloom. Whether the transactions of the day are greater than those of yesterday, it is hard to say, but the tone of the market is undoubtedly better.

Money is plenty, and we hear of some of the banks making inquiry for good paper with which to fill out their discount lines. Bank Presidents from the rural districts are also on hand asking for A No. 1 paper, which they expect to buy at 8 to 9 rates.

The exchange market, while it is quite active, does not present the scarcity that characterized it, and most of the banks are able to meet the demands upon them without shipping currency by express.

In the stock market Pennsylvania moves up to 55¾; Panhandles are 80½; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's 90; Western Union, which is the central figure of the New York market, advanced to 74; Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, and Pacific Mail continue weak and fluctuating, the bears seeming to have things all their own way.

—Mr. James T. Fields' lecture on "Fiction and its Eminent Authors" would seem to have very little connection with finances, other than the receipts of the lecture committee, yet, as all roads lead to Rome," so all things can be measured by this standard and no money have a bearing on finances. Disraeli's "Lothair" received but passing notice from Mr. Fields last evening, and yet in the light in which we view things, it is worthy of attention. It has much of the *prophetic* in it, and every one will remember how clearly the Franco-German war was foretold by the great statesman. There is little doubt but that future generations, studying the history of this century, will read "Lothair" as foreshowing the course of social and political development in Europe. If there was a truth in the prediction of Disraeli concerning the Prussian conflict, how much faith are we to put in the prediction that there is to be a tremendous conflict between Protestantism and Romanism that will shake the existing governments to their very centers, overturning dynasties and necessarily racking the financial systems by which they are supported? It is probably for some such reason that capital takes fright at the least intimation of disturbance, knowing the dangers that await the coming of this conflict.

—A correspondent asks the origin and meaning of the word "bonanza," now so generally in use in connection with the California stock market. We believe that it is a Spanish name for "pocket," and is applied to a large, irregular, and unusually rich deposit of gold. These deposits differ from regular veins in that they are liable to run out at any moment, and follow no known geological laws.

The California bonanza bubble has been punctured, and the inflation of the past few months is evaporating rapidly. The shrewd operators who were sufficiently cool to go "short" of the market will make as much by the decline as they did by the advance. Comparison by months since October last, when that great hypothetical hill of silver was first struck, show up to January 1, an advance in "Consolidated Virginia" from $74 to $590 a share; in "California" from $63 to $500; in "Ophir" from $24 to $265, and in all the other mines on the Comstock lodge a gain of about 100 per cent. Names are given of gentlemen who have made ten or twenty millions by the rise. One school mistress is said to have begun upon $500, and left the field with $500,000. Yet the lucky ones are those who left the field and did not remain to see the reverse. We may now await the list of the killed and wounded, which will come more slowly than the names of the victors.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, 72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, January 21, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There has been more strength established in our market to-day, which peaked in the case of Wabash, which rose to 14¾, after selling at 12¾ during the forenoon. This movement was held to-day at the office of a member of the Stock Exchange, purporting to be in the interest of the People's line of steamers, but we Mr. Drew and several of his confrères on Wall street, were not present. It was stated that the meeting considered Wabash and other stocks as much, if not more, than anything else. We cannot think, however, that while some of the smaller, heavy operators may be prone to operate on these contracts, there is no disposition exhibition the street to buy in anticipation of a movement in the People's line of steamers, certain position of Ohio and Mississippi and Wabash and Lake Shore, and the fearful somewhat unfounded rumors circulating Pacific Mail create some distrust and produce a degree of weakness not often witnessed in our market, although we must confess that it only needs a comparatively slight effort on the part of the large operators to turn this to a decidedly bullish favor. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The case of The City of Richmond *et al.* vs. Scott has recently been decided in the Indiana Supreme Court. The suit was brought to enjoin the collection of taxes levied by the city upon the shares held by the appellee in the Bank of Richmond.

Said taxes were levied for the year 1873 at the rate of the levy upon real and personal property in the city. The judgment of the lower court was in favor of Scott, the appellee in this case, and the Supreme Court held that the taxes were expressly authorized by the act of March 4, 1875, by which it was contemplated that they should be levied for the year 1873 as well as for subsequent years. The argument of the courts is worth stating.

After the Supreme Court takes it for granted that the State cannot authorize any municipal corporation to compel the purchase of stock in the Bank of the State of Indiana, under the Dartmouth College case, the court says that this cannot apply to the law which provides for the assessment of taxes upon the shares in said National banks. The Bank of the State of Indiana was chartered in 1855, with a provision exempting the capital stock thereof from taxation. Most of the banking business was done by them even after the passage of the National banking law, and some of the banks still exist under it. The exemption may be found in 9 Wall., 98, in which a case from Indiana was placed upon the ground previous to the forty-first section of the National banking act by the Supreme Court of the United States, which held by the Indiana Court to clearly establish the validity of the tax in question, notwithstanding. The court then proceeds to like cases from the State banks. It was held in the case noted, that the exemption contained in the charter of the State was not binding upon the succeeding legislatures of the States, and that when the States conformed their revenue systems to fit its object was accomplished, they stood, like the national banking act was modified in 1868 so as to declare that the legislature of any State may determine the manner of taxing shares of national bank stock in the State, only under the restriction that taxation shall not be at a greater rate than that assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, thus doing away with the original provision that the rate should not exceed that imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under the authority of such State. The Supreme Court declares that the changed language of the act of 1868 was not intended to change the rule of taxation established by the act of 1864, but only to remove the restriction that the taxation must be at no greater rate than that assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, thus doing away with the original proviso that the rate should not exceed that imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under the authority of such State. The Supreme Court declares that the act of 1875 is but a re-enactment of the act of 1864, and that the taxes in question were legally assessed.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
January 22, 1875.	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, comp.	118	119				
5-20's, 1865, reg.	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1865, coup.	117	118	117	118	118	118
5-20's, 1867, reg.	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1867, coup.	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1868, reg.	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1868, coup.	118	118	118	118	118	118
10-40's, reg.	115	115	115	115	115	115
10-40's, coupon	115	115	115	115	115	115
Currency 6's	119	119	119	119	119	119
New 5 per cents	110	110	110	110	110	110
Western Union Tel.	73¾	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	74
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	34	34
Panama	93	93	93	93	93	93
Adams Express	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
United States Express	81½	82	82	82	82	82
American Express	60	60	62½	62½	62½	62½
Lake Shore	102	102	102	102	102	102
New York Central	102	102	102	102	102	102
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	74	74	74	74	74	74½
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Chicago & North'w'n	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Do. preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul, common	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Do. preferred	78	78	78	78	78	78
Wabash, common	14¾	15	15	15	15	15
Do. preferred						
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28	28	28	28	28½
Ohio Central	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Harlem	127	127	127	127	127	127
Hannibal & St. Joseph						
C. C. & I. C.	70	70	71	71	71	71
Hannibal & St. Joseph, com.						
Do pref.						
South Carolina, April						
Do July	31	31	32	32	32	32
Missouri 6's	92	92	92	92	92	92

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¾	...
Pennsylvania Central scrip	55½	...
Reading, sales	36¾	...
United Companies of N. Jersey	130	132½
Oil Creek, sales	15½	...
Lehigh Valley	61½	61¾
Allegheny Valley, sales	90	...
P., C. & St. L.	45	46
Pittsburgh 7's, Mortgage bds.	103	...
sales	103	...

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 22, 1875.

The bright weather of to-day inspired a little life into trade, but not enough to create any general activity. Such a consummation must, it appears, be awaited until a more prosperous state of affairs is inaugurated in our manufacturing establishments. Prices are generally unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.	2,500	Apples, bbls.	22
Corn, sks.	1,538	Barley, sks.	106
Oats, sks.	1,021	Rye, sks.	164
Butter, pkgs.	31	Potatoes, bush.	120
Hay, bales.	325		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless otherwise specified, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The demand is improving some what, and on "change to-day considerable grain changed hands. We quote choice Kentucky white, wheat at 92 2@93 c ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white at 92 2@93 c; Ohio and Illinois do at 90@91 c; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at 91@92 c. Corn is closer buyers are at 70@70½c per bushel for high-mixed, 70@71c for low-mixed. Oats in good demand, and is fairly quotable at 56@56½c on track. Oats are steady with a light stock, and not very strong demand as yet. We quote at 64@65c for white; 62@63c for mixed. Barley are unchanged.

FLOUR—Trade continues rather slow. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25@7 50; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50@6 75; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 25c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white wheat winter flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $6 75; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 75; self-rising flour in 5 ₩ packages, $6 25 ₩ dozen package or round, old do $5 75; new $5 40@5 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@20 50; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 @18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@ 22 00 for No. 1; $15 00@17 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₩ ton.

PROVISIONS—Trade is in fair demand at $1 10@1 15 ₩ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₩ cwt; chitmeal $1 60@1 65 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There was a slight improvement in the volume of trade to-day, but the aggregate of transactions was not large. Prices are quotably unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Spices.*	
Fancy	20@20½c	Cloves, ₩ lb.	35 c
Choice	22@23c	Allspice, ₩ lb.	17½@18c
Prime	20@20½c	Cassia, ₩ lb.	20@22½c
Good	19 c	Nutmegs, ₩ lb.	$1 35@1 40
Ordinary	18 c	Ginger, ₩ lb.	15@17c
Java	28 c	Pepper, ₩ lb.	26 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	
Rio, in papers	28 c	Strictly ch'e N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Prime	70c
Java	40 c	Good	65c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10½c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10 c	Lower grades	55@60c
Standard yellow C	11½c	Sugars.	
Franklin extra C	9½c	Layers, ₩ bx.	$3 40
American extra C	9½c	Valentias, ₩ lb.	12 c
New Orleans	9½@9¾c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Prunes	12½@15 c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Common	5 c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Japan	50c@1 00	Corn	7½c
Oolong	25c@ 80	*Soda.*	
Fancy	75 c	Bi-carb, in 5 kgs	6c
Souchong	25c@ 80	Bi-carb, ₩ 5 papers	5½c
Rice.		*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	18c
Patna	7½@8 c	Stearine	19c
Rangoon	7½c		

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do, ₩ 100	$6 00
Unchanged do, ₩ bbl.	$25 00	Boneless	9c
No. 1 mess	23 00	₩ lb.	8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₩ half bbl	3 50
No. 1 shore, ₩ bbl	15 00	₩ bbl	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ₩ half bbl	3 00
Extra No. 2	11 00	₩ bbl	4 25
No. 2 bay	12 00	Labrador herring	5 00
New No. 3	11 00	₩ bbl	7 50@9 00
Family mackerel, ₩ kit	75c@$1 00	Round do	6 75@7 00
medium, ₩ 100	6 00		

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	47@50c	Rough & Ready	45@50c
Black Navy	52@55c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@80c
Solace Navy	45@50c	Fine Cut	70@80c
Black Quarters	44@45c	Cut and Dry	30@40c
Louisville Navy	60@65c	Scotch Snuff	45@75c
Louisville bar	45@50c	Rich Scotch Snuff	50@60c
Virginia Navy	50@55c	Six Twist	42@46c
Virginia Twists	55@60c	Cigars—	
Double Twist	60@65c	Penn's Seed	$13@20
Double Thick	60@65c	Connecticut	25@30
Plounders	60@65c	Half Havana	40@50
Bright Natural	60@65c	Full Havana	60@150

CANNED GOODS—The market is steady. We quote in lots of from one to five cases; sales of round lots on the cars are made at a reduction from these figures.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is dull at $2 25 for extra choice; $1 75@2 00 for prime; $1 00@1 25 for common to medium. On large sales these prices are shaded. Fancy varieties are held for more.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are firm at 6@7c ₩ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 5@6c for common.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply liberal. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@ 2 25; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 50 @1 75.

BEESWAX—Continues dull and weak at 25@28c for choice yellow; 18@20c for medium; 12@15c for common.

BUCKWHEAT—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 38@39c ₩ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 39@40c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $5 50@5 75 ₩ bbl. In small lots, retailing, buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6 ₩ packages, at $1 20 ₩ doz package.

CRANBERRIES—We quote at $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 ₩ barrel for Jersey.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison—saddles, 16@17c ₩ lb; whole deer 10@12c; prairie chickens, $4 50@5 00 ₩ pair; rabbits, $2 50@3 00 ₩ pair; wild ducks, $4 00 per doz; quail, $1 25@1 50 ₩ doz; wild duck $6 50@7 00 ₩ pair; rabbits, $2 50@3 00 ₩ pair; wild turkeys $1 25@1 50 each.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 75@5 00 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 52 ₩ lb, 60c for round lots; 75@75c in a jobbing way; No. 2, 35 ₩ lb, 40c; No. 3, 20c.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₩ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Trade is rather dull, and is almost entirely in a jobbing way from store. We quote at 80@90c for prime, much above from store; medium grades 75@80c ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—The market is weak and lower. Quotations are 12@13c for chickens; 13@14c for turkeys.

PEACHES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@5c ₩ lb; dried blackberries 10c ₩ lb; dried huckleberries, 7@7½c ₩ lb; dried cherries, 7@7½c ₩ lb; peaches, 5@6c ₩ lb; prunes, 6@7c ₩ lb; currants, 12½@13c ₩ lb.

PICKLES—We quote pickles at 9½@ 10 ₩ bbl; 6@6½c ₩ gallon. Co

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 22, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.90	39	81	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	30.04	41	42	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.24	31	51	W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.10 Highest thermom....43
Mean thermom..... 36 Lowest thermom....32
Rainfall.....14

Larceny of Coal.

Patrick Freeman was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman McMasters to answer at court a charge of larceny. The prosecuting witness is James Wilson, a special railroad detective, who alleges that Patrick stole coal from his premises, at the corner of Fourteenth and Pike streets.

Centennial Tea Party.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Jones, of Duquesne way, Mrs. Samuel McKee and other prominent ladies of Pittsburgh, are arranging for a Centennial Tea Party. There is no doubt that the affair will be select, and as successful as those recently held in the East.

Poor and Fire Department Property.

Secretary McGonnigle, of the Board of Poor Directors, and Chief Crow, of the Fire Department of Allegheny City, have prepared statements of the property of their respective departments, together with the value of the same. The value of the Poor property is footed up $287,600, and that of the Fire Department $131,600.

Grace Greenwood and Mrs Ames.

We would again mention the sale of seats for the next reading of these accomplished ladies, which takes place on Monday evening next. "Over the Hills to the Poor House" is worth the price of admission. The sale begins at the Library this morning at ten o'clock. Be sure and go early if you want a seat.

Slight Fire in Allegheny.

There was an alarm of fire in Allegheny about ten o'clock yesterday morning, caused by the discovery of flames in the tube works of Samuel Ahl, near the foot of Franklin street. A box of grease in the building was, by some means, ignited. A board partition, which divided the box, and a board partition, were burned nearly through before the fire was extinguished. The damage was very slight.

Allegheny Trust Company.

The Board of Directors of this company have called a general meeting of the stockholders, to be held in the Club rooms over the Allegheny Savings Bank, on Monday next, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. It is said that Mr. Reed, the late President and Cashier, will by that time have prepared a statement of the affairs of the bank, which will show in detail all of its operations. measures will then be taken, we learn, to resume business as soon as possible.

The News of the Day.

For a full supply of current magazine literature, pictorial and story papers, the acknowledgments of this office are due to Messrs. Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. Any one in search of elegant stationery, fine albums, pocket-books of whatsoever quality, diaries, games, books of all kinds, stereoscopes and stereoscopic views, pens or pencils, or in fact anything comprised in the stock of a properly managed book and stationery store, should go to No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Man Under the Bed.

Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, Mrs. Henry Omsler was alone in her house, in Allegheny, near Herr's Island bridge, her husband being away, filling an ice cutting engagement. Mrs. O., at the hour mentioned, saw a spoon lying on the floor, near her bed, and in stooping to pick it up saw a man under the bed. The frightened woman uttered a piercing shriek and lost no time in getting out of the house. Neither did the man. By the time the neighbors had arrived with their guns, clubs, etc., the fellow had made good his escape.

Post 88.

Post Commander Tyson, of this Post of the G. A. R., reports that during 1874 the Post numbered thirty-five members; one joined by transfer and one was reinstated. The following were lost: Dropped from rolls, ten; by death, one (Mayor Callow), leaving a total gain of twenty-six. Good places were secured for eight soldiers' orphans (boys) who are now at work, and give great satisfaction to their employers. Employment has been promised for several more. Eight children here were sent to schools, two were transferred, and two school visits were visited by members of the Post. The officers are determined to make this the best Post in the department.

Christmas and Easter.

Next Sunday being the Sunday called Septuagesima in the church calendar, so named, it is supposed, because it comes about seventy days before Easter, all church decorations are put up at Christmas will be taken down in churches where the aesthetic significance of such things is understood and regarded. This is based upon the fact that from Christmas until Septuagesima the calendar points back toward the events connected with the nativity; but from this day the mind is directed forward to the sadness and gloom which cluster around the crucifixion on Good Friday. All this, however, is based on tradition, and none of it is in any degree an essential of Christian faith or practice.

Arrest of a Shoe Dealer.

United States Marshall Hall yesterday arrested Otto Hensel, a retail dealer in boots and shoes, Fifth avenue extension, on complaint of Joseph H. Boreland, James M. Hartford and F. A. Kaimerer, charging him with filing a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and omitting from his schedules certain property required to be mentioned; also with concealing certain property belonging to his estate. It is also alleged, in the information, that the said Hensel, within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the false color and pretense of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtained on credit from the said shoe merchants certain goods with intent to defraud, contrary to the provisions of the said section of the bankrupt act. The defendant gave bail for a hearing on Monday next, before the commissioner.

School Board Organizations.

We report the following additional organizations of school boards of this city:

RALSTON DISTRICT—NINTH AND TENTH WARDS.

President—Joseph Bell.
Secretary—Caspar Fink.
Treasurer—Joachim Weisser.
Jas. Corcoran, 1876; A. H. McKelvy, 1876; Caspar Fink, 1877; G. Weisser, 1877; Jos. Bell, 1878; Rudolph Koenig, 1878.

DUQUESNE DISTRICT—FIRST WARD.

President—Andrew Miller.
Secretary—A. F. Keating.
Treasurer—W. O. Scaife.
A. F. Keating, 1876; H. W. Buffum, 1876; John Cuthbert, 1877; Michael Chentz, 1877; Geo. Wilson, 1878; Andrew Miller, 1878.

HANCOCK DISTRICT—FIFTH WARD.

President—John Magee.
Secretary—J. H. Callahan.
Treasurer—M. Hanrahan.
J. H. Callahan, 1876; J. H. Kelly, 1876; Patrick Keen, 1877; C. B. Stuhn, 1877; John Magee, 1878; Peter O'Niel, 1878.

Funeral of Alderman Hager.

The funeral of Maj. Louis Hager, late Alderman in the Second ward, took place yesterday morning from his late residence on Second avenue. The procession left the house at nine o'clock. It was preceded by the Great Western Band, and comprised companies A, B, D and E, of the Duquesne Greys, under command of Capt. Reed; Order of St. Johanes, Guard of Honor from General Pearson's staff, pall-bearers, officers of Post No. 3, G. A. R.; Commander, Crosby Gray; Junior Vice Commander, R. W. Baldwin; Quartermaster, J. F. Hunter; Adjutant, William Hower; Officer of the Guard, John Bourne; Sergeant, G. B. Claimers; Chaplain, W. Hartzelland Commrade W. Dalgleish, in carriages. Hearse containing casket, and family of deceased, carriages. Posts No. 3, of Pittsburgh; No. 88, of Allegheny, and No. 151, G. A. R., of the South Side, under command of W. W. Tyson. Carriages containing relatives and friends of deceased. After the services at St. Philomena chapel, the procession proceeded over the Hand street bridge to St. Philomena cemetery, where the remains were interred.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Visit of Mr. James T. Fields—An Interesting Address and Recitation.

The faculty and pupils of the High School enjoyed a rich intellectual treat yesterday, in the shape of a lecture and a recitation of Longfellow's last poem, (unpublished) on his dear, departed friends, Messrs. Felton, Agassix, and Sumner, by James T. Fields.

Mr. Fields, in our opinion, is by far the ablest man, we have yet had this season, in our lecture course. His lecture, at Library Hall, on Thursday evening, while it was delivered in a very quiet and unassuming style, was able, entertaining and instructive. Perhaps no man in this country has had a more extensive intercourse and enjoyed a closer friendship with the most of the leading authors of the present age than Mr. Fields. This, with his keen perception, and close observation of men and things, puts him at the head of the list as an essayist and lecturer upon the subjects which he undertakes.

The following is a verbatim report of Mr. Fields' talk at the High School on Friday morning, with the exception of the unpublished poem referred to above, and which we promised to keep sacred, until regularly presented to our readers. We feel satisfied that the lecture will be of great interest to educators and students; also to general readers.

Mr. Fields said: It is always a pleasure to me to come into close relations with students; young men and women who are striving to *know* something, who, when they join an institution like this, mean work—solid, substantial, enduring work. The time has gone by in this busy world of ours for *lazy* people. God's great gift of time is too important a matter now-a-days, to be squandered, and when I looked into your faces yesterday, I soon discovered that you were all in earnest. If I had seen indifference in your countenances; if I had witnessed a pampered, idle, lounging habit in your gait, indolence in your eyes, and a don't-care expression universal among you, I should not have felt, as I do this morning, a gladness in coming up to this seat of learning to meet you again. I come from a city that justly boasts of its educational establishments—the city of Boston—but I will place this school to-day side by side with any high school I ever visited, and give my vote *largely* in your favor. And I will tell you why I would do so. It is because I see *enthusiasm* in your endeavor to get instruction, and because, having studied the matter, I know what comes of an enthusiastic resolve to get knowledge.

Now you may travel the land over, and you will not find anywhere, such steps in the right direction toward a *practical* education as you will find here. The tools you work with are not duplicated in any high school I ever saw. I find shops, banks, real affairs, all working on in this building, as I find them down in the city yonder in counting rooms and warehouses: and practical moneyed institutions. This is what I call real *preparation*—real *preparation* for the duties and callings of life. I find here also, in all departments, competent men and women, who are adequate teachers and professors, and who love the occupation that employs them.

Now there was never a time in the world's history, when the world wanted well educated people more than it does now. By well educated people, I do not mean half educated people. You will always find plenty of them out of employment everywhere. Daniel Webster, when once asked in a complaining way, by a young student who had just graudated from college, what he could do to make a living—that he was qualified for nothing—replied "there is always room at the top."

Don't forget this: that if you do not know a thing accurately, you do not know it at all. Our most current phrases, "pretty near," "about right," "near enough." In England the phase is *"Right,"* and nothing but that will answer. I am looking to see that word, or phrase, soon adopted here also. Let us all try to bring it about as soon as possible.

A pretty good scholar is no scholar at all. It is the same as a pretty good egg—it does not count for an egg in the market at all. Nobody buys it, for it can't be sent to the table.

One of the most foolish words in our dictionary is the word genius. Genius, says a great thinker, is only an infinite capacity for taking trouble. If you will only take the trouble, you can have as much genius as you want.

Do you suppose when Longfellow wishes to write a poem, he "drops the alphabet on the floor and then proceeds to pick up 'Hiawatha' or "Excelsior"? Dickens told me he never could have accomplished anything without steady, persevering labor. No general ever hinnered into a great victory. "Nothing for nothing" is the law of life. Nothing worth having is ever accomplished without forethought. When a foolish lumber said to me years ago, when "Do come up and see our Betsy's paintings; she never took a lesson in all her life," do you think I went? Not I. Paintings without study are not the things I am looking for. When I asked Rubenstein, the great Prussian pianist, how he gave such thrilling effect to Erl King when he played it, he simply replied to my foolish question, "It is only by stoody, sir."

Do you suppose Prof. Jillson jumped into what he knows blindfolded, and half asleep? Do you suppose Prof. Evans woke up one morning and found himself, without any preparation an Eleontinist, and competent teacher? Do you imagine that Miss Wood simply waded through her father's library, and came out at the other end of it an accomplished scholar? Do you suppose that any of your teachers were born with Latin and Greek and geometry all worked away and labelled ready for use in their young brains? Don't you believe it for a moment!

Let me impress also upon this community that knowledge is worth all you pay for it, and that there is only one thing more expensive, and that is *ignorance!*

Remember also, young friends, that it is magnificent to overcome difficulties. Said a gloomy slow coach of a man to a friend of mine: "Suppose, now, that a person should tell you you would die next Tuesday in a certain place, what would you do?" "Do," said the other, "why I wouldn't be there."

There never was such a blockhead of a word invented as the word *impossible*. It ought to be kicked clear out of the scholar's dictionary.

When the wind is blowing fair,
Any ship to port may steer;
Those that meet contrary winds dare.
Master fate and conquer fear.

And so, God bless you all, and give you that indomitable will that leads upward and onward, those of us who are striving in the right direction to know what is real truth, real knowledge and real goodness.

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Ames.

Those of our readers who attend the Mercantile Library lectures will, no doubt, be glad to learn that Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Ames have been secured, and will repeat their delightful entertainment, consisting of readings in costume, etc. This entertainment does not belong to the regular course, but those persons who hold season tickets can secure reserved seats at reduced rates. These eminent ladies were so well received, and gave such general satisfaction, last November, that no further commendation is necessary to insure for them a crowded house on their second appearance this season, next Monday evening, at Library Hall.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Finance Committee, of Pittsburgh Councils, will meet this afternoon, to arrange the appropriations.

IN the case before Alderman Anderson, of the Washington stage driver, charged with cruelty to animals, the bail, $500, has been forfeited.

THE funeral of John S. Hall will take place from his late residence, No. 40 Greenwood street, Allegheny, this morning at ten o'clock.

THE Health Committee of Allegheny Councils visited the small-pox hospital at Claremont yesterday, for the purpose of examining the same.

THE formal opening of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh will take place in the rooms, corner of Wood and Diamond streets, on Tuesday next.

PEOPLE generally complied with the order of Chief of Police Long, and the walks, especially in the business portion of the city, were cleansed.

THE hearing in the case of Frederick Heil, on the charge of cutting Constable Hays, of Allegheny, will take place before Mayor Phillips this morning, at nine o'clock.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Henry B. Goe with Miss Catharine Shotwell was celebrated at the residence of the aged couple, in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, Wednesday evening. Nine children and twenty grandchildren were present.

THE Building Committee of the School Board of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of the new school building to Murdock & Son, at $18,675, this being the lowest bid. Twenty-two bids were opened, the highest being that of James Downing—$31,600.

PHILIP QUEST, for beating his wife, was lodged in the Allegheny lock-up last night. Mrs. Q. complained to Mayor Phillips of the brutal conduct of her husband, and an officer was dispatched in quest of Philip, lest an inquest should become necessary on the body of Mrs. Quest.

IN THE Sampson perjury case, in which John Waldron is prosecutor, Alderman McMasters yesterday lodged a commitment to detain the defendant in jail until Thursday next, when a hearing will be had. The accused is charged with falsely swearing that he owned certain real estate.

BETWEEN four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Seth Lowen, an employe of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, was engaged in repairing a pipe on Smithfield street, near Virgin alley, he was overcome by escaping gas. He was carried into Terheyden's jewelry store, where, upon the application of restoratives, he recovered and was able to go home.

BISHOP BOWMAN will preach the dedicatory sermon at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, just completed, corner of Wylie avenue and Kirkpatrick street, to-morrow (24th) morning. Bishop Simpson, who is on a visit to the city, will be present and participate in the services. In the afternoon (3 P. M.), there will be a Children's Meeting, which will be addressed by good speakers. At 7 P. M., Rev. A. B. Leonard, formerly of this city, now residing in Cincinnati, will preach. The public are invited to attend.

THE BOILERS.

Large Assemblage Yesterday, but no Meeting—Want of a Suitable Hall the Cause.

Pursuant to notice given yesterday a general assemblage of the boilers of the city, union and non-union men, gathered upon Fifth avenue and for some time blocked the sidewalks. The meeting had been arranged to be held in the Hall, fourth floor of the *Dispatch* building, but not half of those gathered could obtain entrance. At two o'clock the room was filled to its utmost capacity, nearly all standing, there being but few chairs to occupy. Some feared that the joists of the floor would not hold the great weight, while it was evident to all that there could be no business satisfactorily transacted with such a jam. Soon after two o'clock the chairman of Union No. 1 not having appeared, it was moved that Mr. William Corbett take the stand.

The motion was adopted, and Mr. Corbett stated the difficulty under which they labored. He suggested that a larger hall would have to be procured for the meeting.

On motion a committee, consisting of Messrs. George Dean, Cosworth, Spink Stewart and the Chairman, was appointed to visit old City Hall and see if that could be had.

The committee at once started on their mission and found Mr. Joseph Caskey, Superintendent of Markets, in his office. He stated that it was out of his power to allow the use of the hall, as the Duquesne Greys had a lease of it from the city. It was with Colonel Campbell to allow its use. The absence of Colonel Campbell was visited, but he was not in, so that the committee had to give it up. They returned and reported to the meeting in the *Dispatch* building, and a secret session was then held.

It is understood that arrangements will be made for a mass meeting at a future time.

While congregated upon the sidewalk the men freely talked about the strike, and it appeared that most of those present were for holding out. Some said they were able to hold out six months, and claimed that the manufacturers would be glad to have them go to work soon. Others said that if the manufacturers did not start, orders for iron would go elsewhere and they, the boilers, could follow the orders.

One intelligent man, who was by trade a boiler, but not now of them, said that if we should come to a specific basis a reduction of wages must come. He thought the fact that two mills were running now in this vicinity helped to keep the strikers together, as they held that if those mills could pay $6 per ton the others could. The speaker thought that some mill owners, owing to the want of orders for railroad supplies, did not want to start, while others, including those supplying hoop iron, could afford to do so, and wanted to do so, but were deterred by their agreement.

There were some complaints that workingmen not of the boilerclass had gathered to take part in the meeting, and dissatisfaction was expressed thereat.

ALLEGHENY GAS.

The Gas Company Protest Against Furnishing the City With Gas at Half Price.

At a meeting of the Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils, last night, a communication from the Gas Company was read, protesting against furnishing gas to the city at half the rates charged to private consumers. By a recent arrangement the company was to charge the city eighty cents per thousand feet, the rates to private consumers being $1 60. As a reason for its protest against being required to carry out its part of the agreement, the company claims that the city is wasteful of the gas, the lamps along the Federal street extension and in the Wood's run district being permitted to burn both night and day.

The company also objects to extending its mains to Troy Hill and Manchester Run, for the reason that there would be but few consumers in those localities, and the extension of the mains would entail a heavy loss upon the company.

The committee generally were of the opinion that when the fact that a large number of lamps were constantly out of order was considered, the company had no good reason to complain of the rates. No action was taken upon the communication, but the matter will probably come up at the next meeting of Councils.

THE AHL CASE.

The Children to Remain in the Custody of the Mother.

The *habeas corpus* case of Wm. A. Ahl vs. Cora J. Ahl, to recover possession of two children, Fannie and Daisie Ahl, was concluded yesterday. After argument by counsel, Judge Stowe suggested that it was somewhat remarkable that the husband should want the children. The good character of the mother was not denied; the children were well and kindly cared for; care of a mother; and why should not the mother have them? "I have given this case much attention," continued his Honor, "and have thought, because it is a very close case. If the children were sons, I would certainly be in favor of giving them to the father." An order was then made, awarding the children to the custody of the mother, the father to see them at suitable times and places.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Max Reese & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The Register's report, on the petition of James Connell, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his lien, and recommending the payment to said creditor of $426 24, was presented, filed and confirmed *nisi*.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. The report of Register Willard on the claims of J. D. Evans *et al.*, for the ascertainment and liquidation of their respective liens, was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

L. P. Unester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2, in admiralty. G. Miller allowed to intervene. On motion of John Barton, Esq., Proctor for sundry libellants, David F. Patterson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was appointed Commissioner to examine the claims filed to make distribution of the fund in the Registry of the Court. The amount to be distributed is about $9,000.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas B. Backhouse et al., partners as the Ohio Township Trust Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $825 07.

Beltzer & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

Barbara Opperman, by her next friend, filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Charles Opperman, on account of alleged cruel and barbarous treatment. Subpœna awarded, returnable first Monday in March.

Pauline Lang, through her next friend, filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Herman Lang. The grounds in this case are also alleged cruel and barbarous treatment. A subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in March.

Wm. Shaffeer vs. Wm. McKee; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $134.

Max. Bowman vs. John Gilber, *et al.* Rule granted to open and set aside judgment; meantime proceedings stayed.

Samuel Lohr vs. Christ. Weever; an action for work and labor done. Verdict for defendant.

H. Feldman vs. Thomas J. May and Jas. Means; an action to recover moneys alleged to have been overpaid. Juror withdrawn and non-suit entered.

J. J. Herman, in trust for the Workingmen's Savings Bank, of Allegheny, vs. Jno. McEachen; an action to recover on an overdrawn account. Jury withdrawn and judgment ordered.

Robt. Hastings vs. the City of Pittsburgh. Motion made and reasons filed for a new trial on behalf of defendant.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of David Ferry and wife vs. Bryce and Walker, the jury returned a verdict, for the plaintiffs for $200.

Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Jake Hill; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $319 40.

William McClaren vs. Samuel Thornberg and T. W. McCall; an action in replevin. McClaren refiled his bond, and Thornberg, his father-in-law, and failing to pay the rent, Thornberg issued a landlord's warrant against him and had certain goods seized. The present action is brought to determine how much rent, if any, is due.

West Penn Railroad Company vs. the Executors of William Robinson, deceased. This was an old suit which had been pending in the court for some time, brought by the plaintiff company to recover a certain piece of land in Allegheny, which was part of the old canal. The parties having arrived at an amicable settlement of the case, a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages and costs was taken.

Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph West's executors. Motion for a new trial made and reasons filed by plaintiff.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Daw, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Henry Young, the jury found defendant guilty of unlawfully beating and wounding the prosecutor.

Joseph Laufman, indicted for fraudulently making and fraudulently uttering a written instrument, on oath of Adam Weber. Verdict of guilty on both counts.

Thomas Donghty, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Maggie Rihm. Verdict, not guilty.

Jacob Glen and Frederick Heiser, indicted on oath of Henry Heiser for larceny. Jury out.

John Williams, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of John Messner. The defendant in the case, a colored barber, is charged with having cut another berber, named Chas. Peterson, across the face with a razor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sent to the Penitentiary three years and six months.

Jacob Glenn, convicted of receiving stolen goods, sentenced to one year in the Workhouse.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Wharves and Landings, Gas, and City Property.

The following business was done by three of the Allegheny Council Committees, at meetings held last evening:

The Committee on Wharves and Landings decided to ask for an appropriation of $7,000 to run their department during the present year, and adjourned to meet next Tuesday afternoon, to make a tour of inspection of the wharves.

The Gas Committee will ask Councils to appropriate $25,000, for the gas fund. A communication from the Gas Company, noticed elsewhere, was read.

The Committee on City Property passed a resolution authorizing the Controller to insure the Troy Hill water tank.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Craig & Bro., who constructed the heating apparatus in the City Building, that the same was not in good order, and to request the said firm to remedy the defects.

An ordinance was ordered to be drawn up making the office of janitor of the City Building elective by the Committee on City Property.

It was decided to report adversely to building a bell tower on City Hall.

An appropriation of $6,000 for the present year will be asked for.

ORTWEIN'S FATE SEALED.

The Death Warrant in the Hands of the Sheriff.

Governor Hartranft has signed the death warrant of Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, and the document is now in the hands of Sheriff Hare. Tuesday, the 23d day of February, is fixed as the day of execution. The Governor, it is said, "has done prompt in issuing the warrant because of the delays already occasioned from various causes in meeting out justice to this worst of criminals.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Baker and Farron give their last two performances here this afternoon and evening. "The Cut Glove" will be repeated in the evening, and "Chris and Lena" at the matinee.

Monday evening E. L. Davenport appears as *Sir Giles Overreach*, a character with which his name is identified. He is to be supported by Mrs. Davenport, Miss Ida Vernon and the whole company. The engagement is one upon which the public may well congratulate themselves.

Opera for Charity's Sake.

No one should forget that the auction sale of seats for the performance of the "Bohemian Girl" by the Gounod Club, on the 28th, will take place at Library Hall on Monday morning. Mr. McIlwaine will be chief crier.

The Jubilee Singers.

The sale of seats for the single concert to be given by the Jubilee Singers at Library Hall on Tuesday evening, began yesterday morning at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street. A very large number attended, and the indications are that the house will be more than crowded. The sale will be continued to-day. Of course those who go earliest get the best seats.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

At both performances of to-day—matinee and evening—the popular burlesque of "Ixion" will be presented in capital style, the charming Waite sisters leading. A well-conducted variety performance will also be given.

Public School Reform.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is lamentable that the general public, especially parents of children who attend the public schools, know so little of these institutions in which they ought to be so deeply interested. Principals and teachers of all our schools complain of the apathy of parents toward the schools where their children are being trained for the battle of life. They pay the taxes cheerfully, buy what books are required, and this is all. Very few, I believe ever imagine, even inquire, what studies their children are pursuing, and what progress they are making. There is one reform that should occupy the attention of parents, and all other persons who love our public school system.

Now, I propose briefly to suggest one or two matters for reform in the schools themselves. The first objection I offer to the conduct of our schools is, that as the scholar ascends from room to room there is a disproportionate progression in the number of studies added to the list, until the brain of the average scholar is kept constantly upon a strain. Now, a good, healthy brain cannot be maintained when this tension is kept up. Even sleep, after the evening has been spent in pouring over the next day's lessons, is but an imperfect rest, and in the morning is a dreary, dreamy waking. Hence follow loss of appetite, pale cheeks, headache, etc. Any physician will attest this. But aside from this, I claim that it is not attaining the best method of education to cram so many studies at once. Some excessively *smart* (but not exceptionally intelligent) pupils will bear this cramming pretty well. They have simply the gift of memorizing for their particular—until recitation. Then the head is emptied and ready for a fresh assortment of words, facts, figures, &c. Such pupils are exceptions, and they do not require, nor claim any sympathy upon them, except that they never acquire true education. The sum total in such cases is rubbish instead of ideas.

It is an unfortunate fact however, that two or three such smart pupils are too often regarded by the teacher as the standard for a whole class or room. And so it happens that real education in its proper sense is undermined in our schools, and rote takes precedence of understanding. This I regard as a fearful perversion of right teaching. It is as if one should attempt to learn a dozen trades at the same time. The old, familiar adage, "jack of all trades and master of none," is quite applicable to the grandsons of our public schools. I ask any teacher—who deserves that high title—if my reasoning is not correct?

This matter cannot, of course, be argued at length in your columns, and I only hope to have spoken enough to call the subject. But I wish particularly now to advert to what seems to me to be a positive abuse of the mind of the pupil in a certain branch of study. And I know very well, too, that many teachers regard what I call an *abuse* as valuable training. But as I have some experience on this point, I will adhere to my idea, and proceed to describe what I characterize as an abuse. I refer to the practice of requiring pupils of from twelve to fifteen years of age, to solve by *strictly mental* process, without the aid of slate and pencil, or any other device by which even the question itself might be kept in memory—such problems as I here copy from the book held by the teacher, and merely read out to the class.

Question 26—If two square rods of land yield three bushels potatoes, how many bushels will one acre and fifty rods produce?

Question 10—How many cubic feet are there in a stick of timber sixteen inches wide, nine inches thick and thirteen feet long?

Question 46—Forty-five dollars are three-fifths of the cost of nine yards of velvet. At what price per yard must it be sold to gain twenty per cent.?

Question 49—Two-fifths of three times twenty-four-thirtieths are eight-ninths of what number?

Question 50—Eight-ninths of six times three-hundred-and-sixty-forty-eighths are five-twenty-fourths of what number?

Question 75—Seven and two-third per cent. of a certain farm is woodland, ten per cent. of it is under tillage, and the remainder, which is 116 acres, is in meadow and pasture. Of how many acres does the farm consist?

Question 77—A tax of ten dollars, is levied on persons assessed for the following amounts of property: $50, $75, $80, $90, $25, $125, $150, and $250. What is each one's share of the tax?

Question 99—For how long must $88 be at interest, at ten per cent., to amount to $112?

Question 83—Wool that cost forty-two cents per pound, shrunk forty-four per cent. in cleansing, and after being cleansed, was sold at thirty-three and one-third per cent. above cost. At what price per pound was it sold?

I fancy I see some teachers smile at my list of questions. "Easy enough, all of them!" says the teacher; and I do not say they are difficult to one who has gone over the ground with close and clear drilling at different sessions. A pupil here and there too, whose head is perhaps fitted up with springs and cog-wheels, may delight the teacher by a ready answer in two. But I refer to the teacher and the extra smart pupil to consider the case as it bears upon the *average* pupil. Now I say, with an experience of thirty-three years in the public service, that these questions to be kept in mind with all their terms, while several arithmetical operations are to be performed in quick succession, no relief being afforded to resort, upon slate or paper, any one of four or five terms, nor the result of any operation pending the next, I say that in this light such questions to the average pupil are immensely difficult. More than that, I assert that it is rank absurdity to expect correct answers, except the pupil if allowed over night to reflect upon deliberately upon said pencil, or else may possibly arrive at the answer by an expense of brain that outweighs all the advantages of the solution. A very few pupils in a class of a given number of pupils will solve such problems mentally by any amount of exertion whatever, no matter how long continued. I submit my view of this matter to any competent accountant in this city or elsewhere.

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, I remain, Yours for
ROBT TEACHING.

University Junior Class.

The junior class of the Western University gave a literary entertainment at University Hall last evening. Addresses were delivered by the following members of the class: Thomas Wood Lloyd, John Moorhead, Jr., Charles Richard Matchett, Marshall Childs, Oliver Herbert Farley, T. H. B. Patterson, George Henry Stonkel, Harry L. Blair, Charles Jennings Phillips, P. Ross McCullough, Samuel Augustus Ammon and James Milton Taylor. The performances were highly creditable to the young-gentlemen who took part.

CITY GAS.

Meeting of the Committee—Consumption in 1874—Appropriation.

The Gas Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shipton in the chair.

The committee spent some time figuring up the necessary appropriation for the current year. Clerk Morrow submitted the following statement, showing the number of feet of gas consumed in 1874, and the number of lamps in use:

Pittsburgh Gas Company:—

Amount of feet of gas consumed in 1874	28,449,915
Number of lamps erected during the year	85
Number reported in all	1,060
East End Gas Company:—	
Amount of feet of gas consumed in 1874	7,365,513
Number of lamps erected in 1874	64
Number ordered additional	85
Number in use	428
South Side Gas Company:	
Number of feet consumed, 1874	5,541,307
Number of lamps erected, 1874	11
Number of lamps in use	181
Number of lamps ordered, additional	38
West Pittsburgh Company:	
Number of feet consumed, 1874	2,511,000
Number of lamps erected, 1874	2
Number of lamps in use	76
Ordered to be erected	10

It was decided to ask the following appropriations:

Pittsburgh Gas Company	$25,000 00
Old debt for same	8,424 16
East End Company	14,500 00
Old debt for same	5,350 00
South Side Company	12,400 00
Old debt	3,042 00
West Pittsburgh Company	6,200 00
Old debt	1,741 09

Bills were passed as follows:

East End Company	$ 899 19
Pittsburgh Gas Company	8,035 86

Adjourned.

THE TROUBLESOME QUESTIONS.

The City Election and the Rising Mains.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, this morning, the motion made on Saturday last, by City Attorney Bigelow, for leave to intervene in the matter of the application for a mandamus upon the Mayor, compelling him to issue a proclamation for the election of city officers, will come up for argument. The application for a mandamus, it will be remembered, was filed by Judge Mellon, Alex. King and other taxpayers. The object in making the city of Pittsburgh a party, as contemplated in the motion to intervene, is to set forth certain facts not now before the Court, namely: that an election has already been held for city officers and members of Councils, who have since been sworn into office; that the time for giving notice of the election has not yet arrived, and that the complainants have no legal right to demand the duty they seek to enforce. Judge Mellon objected to the motion to intervene, and the argument was fixed for to-day, on the motion, in order to give him time to file his exceptions. What further steps will be taken cannot now be determined. As no proclamation has yet been issued, and as the Mayor has determined to abide the action of the Court, it will be for the Court to say what he shall do.

The rule to show cause in the Snyder-Brush case will also come up, being returnable at ten o'clock this morning. The rule having been made absolute, and an alternative mandamus awarded, the city must either award the contract for the rising mains to Snyder & Co., or show cause why her should not do so. These cases will hardly reach a conclusion to-day.

Personal.

The following Pittsburghers were registered at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, Tuesday last: Mrs. M. O'H. Spring, Masters. L. and J. Spring, and A. M. Spring, and Mr. H. D. Denny.

A First-Class Drug Store.

A well-conducted drug store is a desideratum of no small importance in every neighborhood, in these days of disease and death. For years past a drug store has been maintained at the corner of Second avenue and Grant street. A few days ago Mr. F. J. Hauck, one of the most careful and experienced pharmaceutists in this city, bought this establishment. His first move was to remodel and renovate the place, and re-stock it throughout. He procured an entirely new and fresh stock of drugs and medicines, supplied the store with the best makes of perfumery and toilet articles, soaps, brushes, etc., and is now prepared to furnish the good people of this vicinity with whatever they may need in his line, of the very best kind. Particular attention will be bestowed upon the compounding of prescriptions, day and night, a competent druggist being employed for that special purpose. Mr. Hauck will give the store his direct, personal supervision, so that no may rely upon whatever is sent out therefrom.

A Word of Advice.

Call on B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, and examine his fine assortment of seasonable goods for gentlemen's wear.

Card.

Referring to the more general announcement of its business purposes, in another part of this paper, the Pittsburgh Real Estate Company, limited, solicits the correspondence and patronage of all having interests within the scope of its agency, but especially the owners of real estate who desire to exchange what they now have for that which will benefit them better. In the present condition of affairs there are many such, but few find individuals to find another with whom they can make a direct exchange; it is almost as difficult as for him to find a different purchaser for a money consideration. But the combining of a large number of clients relating to make such exchanges an intelligent agency will, in a much greater proportion, induce the possibilities of satisfactorily serving each of them.

Believing that herein is a wide field of usefulness to the public, and of correspondent profit to itself, it is the purpose of this company to establish and maintain a full, extensive and systematic plan of Real Estate *sales by barter*, not only by direct exchanges between the owners of two properties, such as are occasionally available through a happy coincidence, but by a systematic plan of *indirect* exchanges, involving the transfer of three, or four, or more properties between an equal number of owners, no two of whom could exchange directly.

In this making a specialty of exchange by barter, we shall not in the slightest degree impair our efficiency as an agency for ordinary sales, but, on the contrary, will secure thereby special advantages available to those of our patrons who desire to sell or to buy in the ordinary way, and to this class of transactions we shall at all times give our most careful and energetic attention.

A change will be made for registering on our books a full description of any property offered for sale or exchange, or of such as any of our friends may wish to purchase. Commissions for effecting sales or exchanges moderate.

We have now in hand a large amount of property, including city and suburban dwellings, and business places, and numerous building sites in almost every part of the city and vicinity; farms, large and small, in this and adjoining counties; western, southwestern, farm, grazing, timber and mineral lands for sale or exchange for other property, real or personal.

We have also arrangements which will enable us at all times to furnish in large or small amounts MONEY ON MORTGAGE or other first-class SECURITY, on time to suit, at reasonable rates of interest.

The Pittsburgh Real Estate Company (Limited), 127 Fifth avenue.

EDWARD J. ALLEN,
ANDREW PATTERSON,
LEOPOLD KLEE,